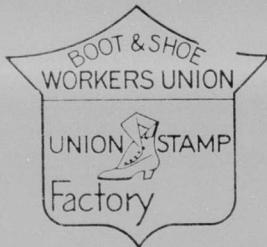


LEADING ARTICLES—February 7, 1913.

NEW YORK'S DEPARTMENT STORES.
THE GENERAL STRIKE.
THE CRIMINAL AND THE GALLOWS.
FRENCH SPEAKS AT Y. M. C. A.
TO AID IN FIGHT ON LAW.

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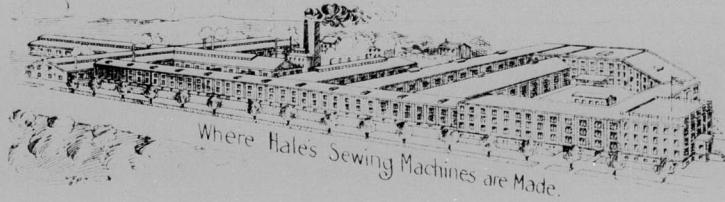
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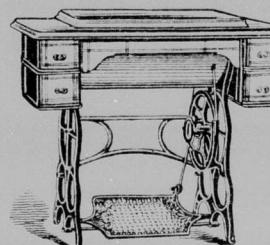
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316 FOURTEENTH STREET

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1913.

No. 52

New York's Department Stores

BY JEROME W. DECKER.

A very old adage to my mind is still very true: It takes a thief to catch a thief, or, to catch a spy, become one; unfortunately a year or more of my life can be classified in this category.

Time spent with the Retail Dry Goods' Association of New York tends my thoughts in that direction.

My vocation therewith was that of "investigator" for over one year, and indirectly connected with the association for several years.

Primarily, my work was to aid in protecting the big merchants from unscrupulous employees in their supposed scrupulous shops. I had to make personal investigation of private life, visit their last employer, or, if never before employed, visit their old school principal and ascertain whether the would-be slaves were sedulous at studies, what was their record in general, etc.

To the former employer I put the questions of proposed applicants' efficiency, morality, habits, what compensation was paid, time employed, positive cause of dismissal or resignation, had applicant any tendencies to unionism, and, alas, came the "personale" scrutiny at applicant's home.

I cite these indisputable facts for those who still believe corporations have hearts!

Primarily, as hitherto mentioned, this was my lot while employed by that vast group of conspirators, at the resort where they regularly assemble to scheme, connive and compare plans to fleece the workers.

The place where methods are devised to intimidate proposed unionism in any shape or form wherein it may pertain to the various crafts in department stores of New York and vicinity.

Where would-be philanthropists argue the possibilities now and then of reducing salaries of cash girls or delivery boys!

Here gather they to jest and cajole over the success of some private detective agency which has managed by roguery and corruption to obtain the services of a few miserable contaminated minds and paid them to enter meetings of a proposed drivers' union or clerks' federation, whereat they note proceedings and gain knowledge of who are members, or interested. These reports soon reach the attention of the exploiters and, quietly but surely, all advocates of humanity are dismissed and forever blacklisted.

Of course this practice, to an extent, has become common among manufacturers and railroads, but how many people know of such conditions prevailing so rampant throughout the retail realm?

One large concern at Herald Square has become widely known for its refusal to handle goods yielding less than 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent profit, no matter how extensively such goods may be advertised or in demand—yet the saleswomen there are paid wages insufficient to buy suitable black wearing apparel which they are obliged to wear; the cost of decent maintenance otherwise not at all considered. At the same place, fifty feet under ground, in the sub-basement, 'neath the glare of poor incandescent lights, toil almost a thousand more slaves twelve to fourteen hours a day for wages never exceeding \$14 per week, unless with a very few.

The average wage to these men is \$11; three-quarters of an hour is allowed for dinner; no supper time is allowed.

Cognizant of all this, the proprietors, with their immediate families, reside in grandeur and prominence on millionaires' row, save for three or four months annually, when their health, from business worries and burdens of exploitation, necessitates a sojourn at Palestine or Baden-Baden!

Even then they have the audacity to write essays on early marriage—how to live and save money; or else put in script long imaginative prose about the great attempts they have made to decrease infant mortality.

Further down Broadway, a bit over a mile, stands another mammoth structure where conditions are relative and, in a sense, worse.

The owners here are avowed Christians—active church members in this city and elsewhere. The remarks of a superintendent to a modest young woman who sought employment there recently were scandalous and base—they being a suggestion to earn the difference of salary expected the easiest way, among select young men of the store. Yet when this atrocity was mentioned to the mighty financier who finds Paris a good hiding place from his 3000 slaves, it was not considered.

Such facts as stated, owing to shortness of space herewith, are but a small item in the bill to be paid by 150,000 slaves—oppressed souls in department stores.

Alas, what can be done to aid them?

The solution is simple when understood! It is for the workers to understand. They can bring about the change! Will they?

During my days with the association I studied conditions from all angles, and was often impatient with the workers for conceding to the every demand of the masters, even to the latter's interception of pay envelopes to extract a weekly sum to sustain the various mutual aid benefit societies—in my mind the biggest fake and demonstration of highway robbery ever attempted heretofore!

I have no apologies to make to my former employers, but I have in reserve an abundance of deplorable facts to be in the future promulgated and sent broadcast to the multitude who so thoughtlessly call our department stores "ideal," and who hurry and exert themselves getting only what the small dealer could offer were he to carry on commercialism with such inhuman, mendacious principles as "The Big Stores."

HE HAS THE CASH.

His neck is thick, his ways are crude;
Men say of him that he is shrewd.

His daughter cuts a dash;
He keeps a lawyer just to show
How far it may be safe to go;
Without invading jails and—oh!

He has a lot of cash.

He has a long and mighty reach;
He's coarse in looks and coarse of speech;

His proud son makes a splash;
He does not hesitate at all
To cause a fellow-man to fall,
To crush another to the wall—

He has a lot of cash.

If he were poor he would be one
Of those whom cultured people shun;

His wife's fine jewels flash;
She is applauded for the few
Good deeds that she is moved to do;
I flatter him, and so do you—

He has a lot of cash.

—S. F. Kiser.

THE GENERAL STRIKE.

VIII. Direct Action versus Political Action
By Robert Hunter.

(Courtesy of "The National Socialist.")

Among the visionaries there has occurred in recent years a great battle of wits and tongues as to the relative value of direct and political action. The really active and influential men in the Socialist and labor movements have had little time to spend in these futile discussions. They have been too much absorbed in building up great organizations of the working class, both trade union and political. They have been organizing and recruiting the armies of labor to strike and to vote, and they have left it largely to those in the arm-chairs to debate whether the strike or the ballot is most capable of revolutionary ends. Indeed, the more remote one is from the actual movement of the working class and the more free one is from its actual responsibilities, the more these discussions assume an importance.

" . . . The Socialist ballot," says De Leon, "is weaker than a woman's tears, tamer than sleep, fonder than ignorance, less valiant than the virgin in the night and skilless as unpracticed infancy, unless it is backed by the might to enforce it. That requisite might is summed up in the industrial organization of the working class." In another place De Leon says: "A political organization cannot perform a revolutionary act. . . . The error has gone abroad that a political party can take and hold (the factories, etc.). It is an error, because you cannot legislate a revolution. A political party cannot do it. The nature of its organization prevents it."

In the above few words the entire contention between direct and political action is set forth. I believe it is true that Haywood, Bohn, Kerr and nearly all the other direct actionists in this country have little love for De Leon. Yet he is the fountain head of all their philosophy. He is not, to be sure, so unwise as to put direct action against political action, as they so often do. His thinking is too skillful, and two ideas can in his mind dwell harmoniously together. Nevertheless, although De Leon does not recognize any antagonism between direct and political action, he, with the others who follow him without loving him, have in recent years proclaimed the doctrine that only the industrial movement of the working class is capable of revolutionary action. Political action is merely to vote. The political party is only a propaganda club that urges men to express certain opinions at the polls. The ballot is merely a declaration of feeling. The might and force of the working class can only be expressed in the revolutionary general strike, or, as De Leon says, "in the general lockout of the capitalist class."

Now, the thing that strikes one most in all such talk is that these men have the same limited conception of political action as the anarchists. To vote is their definition of political action. They call it "to stick wads of paper in a box." And that certainly seems very tame indeed compared with riots and with massacre. Having accepted the anarchist's definition of political action, De Leon and his pupils arrive, as a consequence, at practically the same conclusions as the anarchists.

Now to this limited and faulty conception of political action let us oppose the view of Jules Guesde. Guesde is one of the veterans of the French movement who has never known the ways of compromise. His fierce, unbending logic, his passionate and unadulterated Marxian philosophy, has made him perhaps the most striking personality in modern Socialism. He has known in life but two enemies, the capitalist and the anarchist. He has been as pitiless in his warfare on the one as on the other, and all the new phrases of the direct actionists he meets with the

flattest contradiction. "Political action is," he declared at a great French Socialist congress, "necessarily revolutionary. It does not address itself to the employer, but to the State, while industrial action addresses itself to the industrial employer or to associations of employers. Industrial action does not attack the employer as an institution, because the employer is the effect, the result of capitalist property. As soon as capitalist property shall have disappeared, the employer will disappear, and not before. It is in the Socialist party—because it is a political party—that one fights against the employer class, and that is why the Socialist party is truly an economic party, tending to transform social political economy.

"At the present moment words have their importance. And I should like to urge the comrades strongly never to allow it to be believed that trade union action is economic action. No, this latter action is taken only by the political organization of the working class. It is the party of the working class which leads it—that is to say, the Socialist party—because property is a social institution which cannot be transformed except by the exploited class making use of political power for this purpose. . . .

"I realize that the direct actionists attempt to identify political action with parliamentary action. No; electoral action as well as parliamentary action may be forms, pieces of political action. They are not political action as a whole, which is the effort to seize public powers—the government. Political action is the people of Paris taking possession of the Hotel de Ville in 1871. It is the Parisian workers marching upon the National Assembly in 1848. . . . To those who go about claiming that political action, as extolled by the party, reduces itself to the production of public officials, you will oppose a flat denial. Political action is moreover not the production of laws. It is the grasping by the working class of the manufactory laws; it is the political expropriation of the employer class, which alone permits its economic expropriation.

"I wish that some one would explain to me how the breaking of street lights, the disemboweling of soldiers, the burning of factories can constitute a means of transforming the ownership of property. . . . Supposing that the strikers were the masters of the streets and should be able to take possession of the factories, would not the factories still remain private property? Instead of being the property of a few employers or stockholders, they would become the property of the 500 or 5000 workingmen who had taken them, and that is all. The owners of the property will have changed; the system of ownership will have remained the same.

"And ought we not to consider it necessary to say that to the workers over and over again? Ought we to allow them to take a path that leads nowhere? . . . No, the Socialists could not, without crime, lend themselves to such trickery. It is our imperative duty to bring back the workers to reality, to remind them always that one can only be revolutionary if one attacks the government and the State. . . . Trade union action fights within the circle of capitalism without breaking through it, and that is necessarily reformist, in the good sense of the word. In order to ameliorate the conditions of the victims of capitalist society, it does not touch the system. All the revolutionary wrangling can avail nothing against this fact. Even when a strike is triumphant, the day after the strike the wage earners remain wage earners, and capitalist exploitation continues. It is a necessity, a fatality which trade union action suffers. . . ."

Any word of mine would only serve to mar the perfection of this masterly logic of Guesde's. I know of nothing in Socialist literature which deserves so much the study and thought of our

younger party members. I marvel that any one has been able in so few words to sustain the party position against the onslaughts of those who clamor for direct action. This is no time to go into the history of the terrific battles that have occurred in the progress of our movement over this very question. Yet, the result of those battles is the pledge every man takes when he becomes a member of our party. We do not ask his views as to the theories of Socialism or as to the details of the co-operative commonwealth. We ask only that he believe in the organization of the working class into a distinct and separate party for the capture of public powers. That simple pledge contains the very essence of Marxian Socialism; and not only in this country, but in every other as well, the door of our party is closed to all who deny the necessity of political action.

Guesde says that Socialists could not without crime lend themselves to the trickery of allowing the workers to take the path that leads nowhere. Yet, we know that both in France and in America men professing to be Socialists are today committing that crime. Well, when a crime is committed we seek the motive, and in this instance the motive is easily found. As I have shown elsewhere, anarchists, "radical" politicians, and certain adventurers in France sought to split the working class of that country into two warring sections and to force the Socialists out of the leadership of the French unions. To accomplish this end, political action was denounced as bourgeois, while direct action was lauded as the sole revolutionary weapon of the working class. When one wants to do anything, one can always find a philosophy to back up one's desire. Direct action, therefore, quickly developed into a complete revolutionary philosophy.

In this country something of the same sort happened. When De Leon saw his party fading away he sought new fields to conquer, and in 1905 the Industrial Workers of the World appeared. In 1904 there was not a trace of direct actionism in De Leon's thought. His party at the Amsterdam congress voted against the general strike resolution submitted by Allemane. De Leon refers to that gentleman as a "flannel-mouthed blatherskite, whose leading principle is the cart-before-the-horse idea of a 'general strike.'" In a report which De Leon submitted to that congress, it is said that "it is only by the use of their political power that the working class can abolish capitalist rule and privilege."

That was in 1904. In 1905 De Leon had de-

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old suit,
Spring into a new,
Stiegeler's Spring
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Made just for you.*



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veloped his new theories of the "lockout of the capitalist class." The Socialist ballot became weaker than a woman's tears. Thoughts and speculations which he had not dreamed of two years before now possessed his mind. The same sophistries that had enable the anarchists of France to disrupt the working class movement of that country served De Leon here in his effort to become the master mind of the Industrial Workers of the World.

"The immediate aim of the communists," says Marx and Engels in their historic manifesto, "is . . . the conquest of political power by the proletariat."

"The proletariat must," they repeated, "first of all acquire political supremacy."

"The first step in the revolution by the working class is," they declare again, "to raise the proletariat to the position of ruling class, to win the battle of democracy. The proletariat will use its political supremacy to wrest, by degrees, all capital from the bourgeoisie," etc.

These are the simple foundation principles of modern Socialism. For fifty years the workers have labored slowly and painfully to build up great political organizations of the working class. The road has been long, the journey has brought many bitter disappointments. Yet, today a light appears on the horizon. We are, in the opinion of many, entering upon a great revolutionary period. We are nearing the hour when the work of a half a century is beginning to bear fruit. It needed no Marx to teach the workers to strike or to riot. It required a Marx to teach the workers the revolutionary possibilities of political action. Tons upon tons of literature and multitudes of tireless agitators have been required to raise the working class from the blind folly of mob action and sabotage. And well may we ask ourselves whether theories and sophistries developed in France and in America in the maneuvers of certain leaders for mastership shall displace the tried and tested principles of Marxian Socialism?

Capitalism is a social, political and economic system. Its fortifications are manned by legislators, police, armies, and courts. The ownership by the capitalist class of the means of information, of production, of transportation, of exchange, of public powers, of social wealth, of natural resources—all this and more constitutes the power of capitalism. Its right is founded in tradition, in legislation, and in moral sanction, no less than in actual material power. And he who thinks to capture this society by having the working class forcibly take possession of a mine, of a railroad, or of a factory, wherever it can, understands Socialism about as little as the bandit who believes that to hold up a millionaire and rob him of his purse is a work of democracy.

GAS WORKERS STRIKE.

Every man employed by the Pacific Electric and Gas Company at the gas plant in Fresno went out on strike Monday morning because four of their number had been discharged Saturday night without any explanations.

As a result of the strike the supply of gas was exhausted, and at noon Fresno housewives were unable to cook their meals. Shortly after the noon hour an agreement was reached between the strikers and Manager M. L. Neeley and the men returned to work. The four discharged men were reinstated.

We are allowed to criticise the President and the Twelve Apostles, but when we criticise a judge we are fined for contempt of court. Contempt of court is very costly. It would cost over \$1,000,000 to buy enough contempt for some courts.—Clyde Fitch.

MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS.

San Pedro is now a closed shop for the Union Moving Picture Operators. During the past week the remaining house was signed up to use only union men. In giving a reason for closing with the union one of the proprietors said: "I signed the union agreement because I am tired of the uncertainty of obtaining any other kind. Even when a non-union man is employed no dependence can be placed upon him. He is often liable to quit without notice, leaving one in the lurch. With the union I am guaranteed competent help at all times."

THE OPEN SHOP FIGHT.

The following is taken from the Tacoma "Labor Advocate":

"The labor unions of San Francisco for the past ten years have insisted that all finished lumber used in that city should bear the union label. The effect of this was to shut out all finished lumber manufactured in Oregon and Washington. Organized labor has known for some time that the Manufacturers' Association, acting through the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast was bringing great pressure to bear upon the Exposition directors and the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce to make San Francisco an open shop town, and the lifting of the so-called boycott on lumber was to be the opening wedge.

"The Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast met in San Francisco last week, and the following press dispatch announces the result:

"San Francisco, January 27.—A signal victory for the manufacturers of the Pacific Northwest was won here this morning when the trustees of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, in special session, adopted resolutions pledging that organization, which represents the principal commercial interests of California, to concerted effort looking to a complete lifting of the boycott and the opening of the California market to Northwest lumber. Just what obstacles will be met by the San Francisco body in attempting to lift the boycott are not known, but it is not improbable that some of the old labor union stores may be reopened."

"A return boycott by the Northwest against California products was threatened if the 'embargo' was not lifted. That would have been very interesting, and it is too bad that the San Francisco Chamber was so ready to fix things all

right. We might have witnessed a repetition of the Boston Tea Party, with indignant citizens dumping California oranges into the Sound.

"Curious that it never occurred to the manufacturers of lumber in this section that the question could have been settled by the simple expedient of unionizing their plants and paying a living wage."

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**Below Cost Prices on Fine
Suits, Coats, Capes, Skirts,
Waists, Petticoats, Dresses
From Gross'.**

THE CRIMINAL AND THE GALLows.

By W. J. Nellum.

At this time there is much talk in every section of the United States concerning capital punishment and the right of the State to take that which it cannot give—human life. There is much said and written upon the subject that is mere sentimental nonsense. I am not conscious of possessing less of the milk of human kindness and forgiveness than the average human being, but I must confess that much of the bosh that I have read of late concerning the punishment of criminals has had a nauseating effect upon me. I am not anxious that any living creature should be punished in a spirit of vengeance, and the State does not take the life of a murderer in such a spirit, but we recognize that those who have been guilty of crime must be punished in order that crimes may not be committed.

I firmly believe, though it is a hard thing to prove, that punishment for crime, and especially capital punishment for murder, does tend to deter those inclined to commit crime, and not infrequently actually causes the person contemplating the commission of offenses to refrain therefrom.

While I am convinced that the conditions permitted to exist by the State are responsible for a large number of crimes, and that the State could remedy many of the incentives to crime and wipe out of existence many of the breeding places of criminals at a less amount of expense, to say nothing of the humanity of the thing, than it now costs to punish criminals, I still maintain that the interests of the race demand that we shall not treat vicious criminals with the tenderness of a mother toward her child pending the adoption of remedial legislation.

I am in entire accord with the following:

"The strict, impartial, and swift administration of justice to the criminal has doubtless something, perhaps more than we think, to do with the prevention of crime. The fear of the law probably keeps many a weak conscience in awe. But the conviction is steadily gaining among thoughtful people the world over that the best results in human culture will ever come by working our nature through its highest faculties, aroused to spontaneous joyful activity, and not by compelling men to walk in paths of virtue which they would never choose, and to wear a respectable character, as they wear their coat instead of shirt-sleeves on the street. The bit and the bridle for the horse, but inspiration for the human soul."

I believe, with most of those now writing sentimental nonsense about capital punishment, that many, if not a vast majority, of criminals are victims of their environment and that the State has it within its power to change the surroundings responsible for the production of many of our criminals. As Robert Blatchford says in his "Not Guilty":

"At the instant of birth a child may be regarded as wholly the product of heredity. But his first breath is environment. The first touch of the nurse's hand is environment. The first washing, the swaddling clothes, the 'binder,' and the first drop of mother's milk are parts of his environment.

"And from the first moment of his birth until the time of his manhood, he is being continually moulded and infected by environment. All his knowledge, all his beliefs, all his opinions are given to him by environment."

I am of the opinion that in the beginning most criminals were not greatly different from the rest of us, but because of surroundings they were allowed to grow up like weeds, unattended, unguided, and become hideous, ungracious monsters. Yet I maintain that punishment, as an example to others, must be meted out to them until such time as the education of the general public has brought home to the people a sense of their responsibility for the conduct of the criminal.

This may seem to some to be a cold, cruel and unsatisfactory manner of treating the subject, but I have yet to find a single instance wherein the advocates of more humane dealing with the criminal has offered a feasible solution of the immediate problem. Solutions have been offered, but in the main they do not take into consideration the welfare of that portion of the human family which is not criminal, and, I submit, this must be done.

I am not so pessimistic as to entertain the idea that a sensible and thoroughly feasible solution will not ultimately be found, but it is not at hand at the present time, and can, I believe, come only as a matter of slow development.

Until we have sufficiently developed to understand that it is better to prevent crime by furnishing decent surroundings and proper training than it is to hunt down and punish the criminals that our negligence, or ignorance, or unintelligent greed has cursed us with, we must punish offenders no matter how unjust the punishment may seem to them or to others.

Discipline and restraint are as necessary, under existing conditions, to the perpetuation of the human race, as are food and shelter, and we can only have those things now by dealing out punishment to transgressors. But the punishment must be even-handed and equal in all cases, else it will not accomplish its purpose—in fact, will be worse than useless.

Many of our judges are responsible, by permitting influence to play its part and dealing out heavy sentences to uninfluential criminals while the influential scoundrel goes unwhipped of justice, for the present agitation. Absolute impartiality is what is urgently needed.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURES.

The Department of Education announces the following schedule of lectures for February:

Tuesday, February 11th, Jefferson School, Nineteenth avenue, between Irving and Judah, "Java, the Gem of the East Indies"—Alexander Russell. Wednesday, February 12th, James Lick School, Noe and Twenty-fifth, "Abraham Lincoln"—John D. Barry. Friday, February 14th, Girls' High School, Hamilton Square, "Greek Art"—Maria L. Sanford. Wednesday, February 19th, Jean Parker School, Broadway, near Powell, "Newcomers to America"—Martin A. Meyer. Friday, February 21st, Burnett School, Newcomb Ave. and Lane, "Washington, the City and the Man," Robert P. Troy; Friday, February 21st, Girls' High School, Hamilton Square, "The Women of France: 4. The Artist"—Edward J. Dupuy. Monday, February 24th, Hancock School, Filbert, near Taylor, "A Visit to Norway"—Wallace Bradford. Wednesday, February 26th, Adams School, Eddy, near Van Ness, "Towers, Domes and Spires,"—Henry Payot. Friday, February 28th, Girls' High School, Hamilton Square, "The Passion Play of Ober-Ammergau"—Anna F. Brown. Friday, February 28th, Farragut School, Holloway avenue, between Capitol and Faxon, "Progress of the Exposition of 1915"—Louis Levy.

Admission free to adults—unaccompanied children not admitted.

WILL ARRANGE EXHIBIT.

A resolution, adopted at the Rochester convention, directed the officials of the American Federation of Labor to arrange an A. F. of L. exhibit to be displayed at the Panama Exposition in San Francisco in 1915. The executive council, at its last session, referred the entire matter to Secretary Morrison to arrange for such exhibit.

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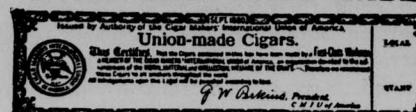
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FRENCH SPEAKS AT Y. M. C. A.

Last Sunday afternoon Will J. French addressed the men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A., his subject being "A New Conservation." He said, in part:

"Human life is sacred and its conservation is our primary aim.

"In the United States the man has long followed the dollar. The dollar should follow the man. Modesty is not exactly one of our national characteristics, and yet in all our boastings of what we have done, and expect to do, if we stop long enough to view the tremendous strain on the workers who constitute the bone and sinew of any nation, we must concede that the toll enacted by modern industry is a disgrace to our standing.

"The Scriptures tell us that Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego walked through the fiery furnace and not a hair of their heads was singed. It would require another miracle to keep these three, or any other three, men safe from the dangers of the average American manufacturing establishment in which machinery is used.

"Dr. Fredrick L. Hoffman is authority for the statement that between 35,000 and 50,000 men and women lose their lives each year in the United States while engaged in the various industries. He also estimates that about 500,000 are seriously injured annually, and that in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 are obliged to leave work for varying periods of time because of industrial disabilities. These figures are corroborated by W. J. Ghent.

"Inasmuch as there is a universal belief that about half of these deaths and accidents could be prevented, my second point is that it is the duty of the American people to stop this needless waste of life and limb, with the resultant dependency, deprivation and poverty.

"Men of the type of John R. Commons of Wisconsin, Henry R. Seager of New York, and Louis D. Brandeis of Massachusetts, and women like Jane Addams and Florence Kelley, found that the consequences of industrial accidents was the third cause of poverty in our manufacturing centers. Sickness and unemployment head the list of causes. The men and women named also discovered that the conditions in this country would not be tolerated in Europe.

Professor Irving Fisher of Yale found that out of 1,500,000 deaths annually in the United States at least 630,000 are preventable. Of these deaths the greater number are from seven causes. Mr. Fisher cites five diseases as accountable for the majority of the deaths, and the sixth place he gives to accidents in industry. These figures give over 1700 unnecessary deaths per day, or more than the lives lost in the Titanic disaster.

Henry R. Seager, professor of Political Economy in Columbia University, says we kill nearly three times and injure more than five times as many railroad employees, in every thousand employed, as Great Britain; we kill two and one-half times and injure five times as many as Germany, and we kill more than three and injure nearly nine times as many as Austria-Hungary.

California's experience during 1912 shows that 412 deaths occurred in industry, nearly all of them proving fatal on the day of injury; 10,585 accidents have been reported to the Industrial Accident Board and investigated. Over 600 of these accidents were serious, and more than 500 resulted in permanent disability. The highest average of disability came from contact with electric currents; out of 98 such accidents 23 deaths resulted, and 3 men were permanently injured. The business of railroading was responsible for 104 deaths and more than 2500 injuries. The next two principal causes of industrial disabilities proved to be the occupations connected with lumber and construction. More men were killed and injured on Friday than any other day in the week. The total wage loss amounted to \$713,171.

The time loss is computed to be 651 years, 3 weeks, 4 days.

The speaker outlined the plan of the board now before the Legislature. It provides for compulsory compensation, two methods for employers to carry insurance and thus distribute the cost over the industries, and a department of safety that is designed to reduce very materially the large number of preventable accidents.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt will begin a two weeks' engagement at the Orpheum this Sunday matinee. Her repertoire for this week will be as follows: Sunday and Monday matinees and nights, 3rd act of "Lucrece Borgia"; Tuesday and Wednesday matinees and nights, the one-act play "One Christmas Night"; Thursday matinee and night, 3rd act of "Theodora"; Friday and Saturday matinees and nights, 5th act of "Camille." The Divine Sarah today is something more than the greatest of tragediennes. She is a human monument to the art of acting, a connecting link with the heroic days of dramatic poetry of Dumas and Sardou. Her acting remains the standard of merit in fifty classic parts; she has illuminated the great work of the greatest Frenchmen—from Racine to Rostand, from Sardou to Bisson. Not to have seen Sarah Bernhardt is to have missed the most important chapter in the histrionic history of our age. Madame Bernhardt will be supported by her company of 25 players, including Mons. Lou Tellegen, Deneubourg, Favieres, Terestri and Mlle. Seylor, Duc and Mme. Boulangier. Martin Beck has selected for association with Madame Bernhardt the following well-known artists: Josie Heather, the winsome English comedienne; "And They Lived Happy Ever After"; Saranoff, the gypsy violinist; Dorothy Brenner and Joseph Ratcliffe; McMahon, Diamond and Clemence in their singing and dancing skit, "The Scare Crow." The other acts will be the Hess Sisters and Ralph Herz.

THE DARROW TRIAL.

A full day was required for the direct examination of Bert H. Franklin, confessed bribe-giver, in the first trial of Clarence S. Darrow. In the second trial of the Chicago lawyer for alleged jury bribery the prosecution concluded Franklin's examination in a little more than an hour, without going into anything except Franklin's admitted corruption of Juror Robert F. Bain, for which Darrow was indicted.

Because of the illness of Attorney Earl Rogers, Darrow undertook the cross-examination of Franklin himself, which provided the unusual spectacle of a defendant cross-examining his chief accuser.

Franklin's attitude under the quizzing of his former employer, whom he accused of furnishing the money with which to bribe jurors in the McNamara case, was alternately belligerent and evasive, and upon several occasions Judge Conley instructed him to answer Darrow's interrogations without quibbling or arguing with his questioner.

On cross-examination Franklin said he had been employed by District Attorney Fredericks since his arrest. The defense also obtained an admission from him that Bain did not promise to vote for the acquittal of James B. McNamara, as alleged in the indictment against Darrow.

The action of the prosecution in not entering into the alleged bribery of George N. Lockwood, of which Darrow was acquitted last summer, led to the conclusion by some that the State would not attempt to produce any of the so-called "conspiracy" evidence, the taking of which consumed the greater part of the three months used in the first trial. Assistant District Attorney William Joseph Ford declined to discuss this phase of the case, but intimated that the prosecution would rest within a very short time.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1913.

Set honor in one eye, and death in the other,
And I will look on both indifferently;
For, let the gods so speed me as I love
The name of honor more than I fear death.

—Shakespeare.

The police force at Connellsburg, Pa., having made a demand for an increase in pay and meeting with a refusal, dropped their clubs and guns and struck. The men were not organized. The outcome will be watched with interest.

Some jokesmith must be at work in Sacramento. The following is taken from the "Tribune" of that city: "The Gas Workers of San Francisco have withdrawn from the central body, owing to a dispute about jurisdiction claims between the Plumbers and Gas Workers."

The Labor Council election last Friday night, details of which appear on another page, demonstrated to a certainty that the radical element can hope for very little from the labor movement in this city. Time has proven the value of sensible action and there will be no departure from the policies which have resulted in such splendid success in spite of the ravings of those who would destroy the movement in the interest of their isms.

The National Association of Manufacturers is sending broadcast throughout the country a stenographic report of a speech delivered by District Attorney Miller in Chicago on January 22, 1913. This notice appears on the top of the typewritten page: "Publishers reproducing or printing extracts from this address are requested to send copy of publication containing same to Mr. Miller at Indianapolis, Ind." The closing paragraph says: "Lines were formed and the entire audience of four or five hundred representative business and professional men pressed forward to shake the hand and personally congratulate the speaker." It will be noticed it says nothing of laboring men having been present.

Five California Senators have placed themselves on record as favoring a low standard of living by permitting the freedom of this country to the riffraff of Asia. All of these men are well aware of the detrimental influence of the Turks, Hindus and the Japanese upon the standard of life of the American workman. They have been in close touch with these people on this Coast and have first hand information as to the disastrous results to our people of allowing free access to our shore to Asiatics, yet the following five State Senators, on January 30th, voted against the extension of the Chinese exclusion act to all Asiatic laborers: Cogswell, Gates, Mott, Wright and Anderson. These men should be remembered by their constituents, as they are out of harmony with California policies with respect to legislation in the interest of the people.

TO AID IN FIGHT ON LAW

The fight of the Hotel Men's Association against the eight-hour law for women is to be reinforced by the fruit packers and growers of the State.

The Chamber of Commerce of Fresno has a large number of solicitors at work circulating petitions for signatures in the hope of gathering names enough to awe the members of the Legislature.

The petitions are drawn up in two forms, one for the women and girls who work in the fruit to sign, and the other for growers. Packers, growers and workers have united in the circulation of these petitions, and the Madera Chamber of Commerce has joined in the campaign.

It is therefore evident that organized labor must be alert and active during the next few months in order to crowd through the amendments to the present law, which are so essential to the preservation of the health of California's women.

Those circulating the petitions among the workers will undoubtedly get many signatures because of the fear which inhabits the minds of the unorganized workers.

However, organized labor is asking for nothing that is unreasonable or burdensome. The amendments to the eight-hour law asked for will not in the least be unfair or disadvantageous to the growers or canners in the fruit industry. An abundance of labor can be had without long and tiresome hours being worked by women to the detriment of their health. We cannot afford a condition to prevail which is going to be ruinous to the health, morals or material well-being of the women of this great State. We cannot permit the grip which greed has upon the women of the East to be imported into California. We see its dire results there in time to strangle it before it can gain a foothold in our great State. California, in the past, prospered and grew because of her freedom from the health-wrecking pace set for the women in other parts of the country. Her high degree of physical development has brought with it material development and prosperity. Men and women who have health, minds and morals developed will force their way to the success of both the individual and the State, and they will force this success, too, over every other community or country that suffers an industrially inferior class of workers to be foisted upon them in order to satisfy the greed of a few employers who love wealth more than they love humanity. California must not allow legislative negligence at this time to forfeit her present proud distinction as a protector of the womanhood and motherhood entrusted to her care.

Unless the State passes the required restrictions and regulations which will prevent employers in the canning industry from forcing upon the women workers conditions that make for waste in life, health and morals, the tendency must be to degrade them and reduce the present high standard of efficiency maintained by the workers of the State.

A few years ago California shook off the shackles of greed, and her legislators cannot now afford to heed the cries of those who would again entrap us. If the State, once having freed herself, permits these creatures to retard her progress, she will be doubly guilty and will have doubly earned the fate that follows such folly. She is now on the high road to freedom, progress and prosperity, and it behooves those who wish her well to vigilantly and zealously guide her on her way lest she be tricked into treacherous paths where the greedy souls within her borders anxiously await her approach with delicately adjusted contraptions calculated to hold her with a grip from which there can be but little hope of escape.

If the present Legislature will but give us the legislation we are seeking, the amendments to the eight-hour law for women, the amendments desired to the employers' liability and workmen's compensation laws, the anti-injunction measure which failed to get through at the last session, general health and sanitary measures for the conservation of life, health and efficiency, there need be no fear entertained concerning future progress.

Those members of the Legislature who entertain the idea that labor is being misled and does not know what is good for it, as well as those other philanthropically-inclined persons who are in accord with such views, may as well make up their minds now that labor is well aware of the character of legislation that will be beneficial to it. If these good people continue to bemoan the lack of interest in or opposition of organized labor to their pet bits of legislation they will be rudely aroused by the direful results which must follow the enactment of minimum wage laws, compulsory arbitration laws and other legislation of a like character.

Give us the legislation organized labor asks for, and don't try to foist upon the workers those things which they do not want. The men and women wage workers of this State are not made up of bedraggled fools, however much some persons may be inclined to think so.

Give us the remedial legislation we want, and let that which we don't want alone. Organized labor asks for nothing unfair or unreasonable to other citizens, so give it to us and we will take care of other difficulties as rapidly as possible.

Unshackle the hands of toil so that they may be freely used along beneficial lines, and the future of the toiler and of the State will be assured, progress certain and happiness unavoidable.

Fluctuating Sentiments

If the Board of Supervisors finally passes the Municipal Opera House ordinance as it now reads, with the perpetuity clause in it, and they seem bent upon it, it will not be many years until our newspapers will be filled with condemnation of the policy of a city government turning over to private parties control over city property without any authority, worthy of the name, over it. Remember this prediction.

There is a story of a tender-hearted woman who, seeing within a cocoon the struggle that the butterfly was making to free itself, thought to help it by breaking the meshes and letting the silken-winged creature loose; but the butterfly, thus released, was too weak to lift itself, too undeveloped to care for itself, and died before its rescuer's eyes. It needed the battle. There is another story of a man who in order to save his bees the trouble of flying cut their wings off and placed before them the choicest flowers he could find. The poor bees made no honey. He who is always looking for an easy time in life is never liable to accomplish much in life. Herschel, making lens for his telescope, walked about it continually polishing with his hands. This he sometimes did for sixteen consecutive hours, his sister putting his food into his mouth. Effort and sacrifice are necessary to produce the polished surface of success.

Even some of the stockholders in the Steel Trust cannot remain silent when they see the terrible oppression that is practiced by that soulless industrial pirate. More than two years ago W. B. Dickson, then first vice-president of this industrial monster, in addressing the American Iron and Steel Institute, said: "It is my own deliberate judgment, after a period of almost thirty years' continuous connection with the industry, the early part of which was passed in manual labor in the mills, that the present condition which necessitates the employment of the same individual workman twelve hours a day for seven days a week, is a reproach to our great industry, and should not in this enlightened age be longer tolerated." Undoubtedly he learned this earlier, but it took him thirty years to acknowledge it. It would be well, however, if others of his associates were to be similarly influenced, even after thirty years of greed and grab.

About the first we ever read in history of a baker we find in the Bible in the 40th chapter of Genesis, 1st and 2d verses: "And it came to pass after these things that the butler of the king of Egypt and his baker had offended their lord, the king of Egypt." "And Pharaoh was wroth against two of his officers, against the chief of the butlers and against the chief of the bakers." So we find the first baker ever mentioned has committed an offense against the king for which he was hanged. There is no record of what the offense was. He may have had a poor batch of bread, or a bad line of pastry. Any way the bakers of those times must have turned out a large variety of baked meats as we read in Genesis, 40th chapter, 16th and 17th verses: "Behold I had three white baskets on my head, and in the uppermost basket there was of all manner of bakemeats for Pharaoh." But he hanged the chief baker as Joseph had interpreted. (Genesis 40: verse 22d.) Since then the bakers have become better men as I don't know of any criminal offense committed by a baker where the sentence of capital punishment has been inflicted.

Wit at Random

A recent fair applicant for divorce couldn't give her husband's full name. You see, she hadn't known him very long.

"What is going on?" asked the terrified stranger in Central America.

"Revolution," replied the man in the uniform.

"Who is the leader of the rebels?"

"Don't know yet. That's what this fight is about."—Washington "Star."

Gabe—Why do they say that the ghost walks on pay-day?

Steve—Because that's the day our spirits rise. —Cincinnati "Enquirer."

Judge—It seems to me that I have seen you before.

Prisoner—You have, your honor; I taught your daughter singing lessons.

Judge—Thirty years.—New York "Evening World."

From an English paper: "Married to the eldest daughter of the Earl of Strathmore, Lord Elphinstone is a great traveler, is never so happy as when on some shooting or exploring expedition."—Boston "Transcript."

"Why do you want a new trial?"

"On the grounds of newly discovered evidence, your honor."

"What's the nature of it?"

"My client dug up \$400 that I didn't know he had."—Washington "Herald."

A judge once had a case in which the accused man understood only Irish. An interpreter was accordingly sworn. The prisoner said something to the interpreter.

"What does he say?" demanded his lordship. "Nothing, my lord," was the reply.

"How dare you say that when we all heard him. Come on, sir, what was it?"

"My lord," said the interpreter, beginning to tremble, "it had nothing to do with the case."

"If you don't answer I'll commit you, sir!" roared the judge. "Now, what did he say?"

"Well, my lord, you'll excuse me, but he said, 'Who's that old woman with the red bed curtain round her sitting up there?'"

At which the court roared.

"And what did you say?" asked the judge, looking a little uncomfortable.

"I said, 'Whist, ye spalpeen! That's the ould boy that's going to hang you!'"—Pittsburg "Chronicle Telegraph."

They were a crowd of small boys and they were all eagerly bent on catching a glimpse of the important Cup-tie match.

A benevolent old gentleman who stood close by watched them for some time as they took turn and turn about to lift each other up to look over the fence.

Then suddenly walking up to the turnstile, he said to the man in attendance, pointing with an imperious movement to the eager youngsters:

"You might count those youngsters carefully."

The man, thinking it was at least someone in authority or a kind-hearted old fool, readily consented and when he had counted the small heads as the boys passed one by one into the ground, he turned and said:

"Twenty-four, sir."

"Thanks," old chap," returned the benevolent old gentleman, as he prepared for a hasty departure, "you have exactly confirmed my opinion. I thought I had counted correctly."

Miscellaneous

THE RIGHT TO LABOR.

By Edwin Markham.

Out on the road they have gathered, a hundred thousand men,
To ask for a hold on life as sure as the wolf's hold in his den.
Their need lies close to the quick of life, as the earth lies close to the stone,
It is as the meat to the slender rib, as marrow to the bone.

They ask but the leave to labor, to toil in the endless night,
For a little salt to savor their bread, for houses watertight,
They ask but the right to labor and to live by the strength of their hands—
They who have bodies like knotted oaks and patience like sea sands.

And the right of a man to labor and his right to labor in joy—
Not all your laws can blot that right, nor the gates of Hell destroy.
For it came with the making of man and was kneaded into his bones,
And it will stand at the last of things on the dust of crumbled thrones.

SAFETY VALVES.

By Agnes Thecla Fair.

You may think you're a man. But can you prove it?

The kind of property you put in your head is the only kind that counts.

Brains are real friends, develop yours and be convinced.

The cave man strikes a woman. The wise man kisses her.

Brains like boilers must be cleaned to get results.

Some men have yet to learn that dresses are not as important as caresses.

Some fellows have too much steam and not enough boiler.

It is not what you think you know but what you know you know that counts.

SINCERITY.

By George Matthew Adams.

Be sincere.

For it's the mark that stamps the man and "trademarks" his character so that he stands at once as genuine.

Be sincere.

Nobody trusts the man who doesn't trust himself. Be sincere. Look the other fellow in the eye squarely and with confidence, and he will trust you.

Be sincere.

Lacks in ability and knowledge are many times excused. But insincerity—never. Be sincere. Teach the world once for all that you are square—sincere—and the "order of business for you" will move with ease and with satisfaction. Be sincere.

Be sincere.

Sincerity is more than money. And even as the magnet attracts and clusters to itself particles of steel, so does the man who holds sincerity as his asset, draw men and chances and great deeds to his record.

Be sincere.

Trouble yourself not that yesterday was a failure. Today faces you with its discouragement. Tighten new cords for a new tune. Take hold on a new force—be sincere. Then will this day have been far from in vain.

Be sincere.

American Federation of Labor Letter**True to Its History.**

When the American Federation of Labor undertook the task of organizing the steel workers, it was given out from trust sources that no opposition from the company would be made to the organization of its employees. This assertion was not in accord with the previous policy of the Steel Trust, and, consequently, it did not bear the mark of veracity. It was expected that whenever the Federation commenced actual organizing the entire power of the steel Moloch would be brought to bear to thwart the organization of the employees of the trust. The expected has happened. Without provocation, mercenaries and bad men have commenced the usual tactics employed by the Steel Trust in former times, and, as a result, at Rankin, Pa., a large number of peaceful strikers, returning from a meeting, were met by special officers and private detectives, and assaulted. The result was that one man was killed and fourteen injured. No discrimination was used, women and children not escaping the wrath of the detectives and special officers. Charges have been made that the sheriff of the county is blamable. The occurrence was of such importance that Secretary Morrison wired to the president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, who is a member of the State Legislature, and who is now at Harrisburg, to secure, if possible, action by the Legislature, which is now in session, to protect the employees of the Steel Trust, and also the representatives of the American Federation of Labor who are conducting the organizing campaign. Secretary Morrison has also taken the matter up with Congressman Stanley, chairman of the Steel Trust investigating commission, and he has given the assurance that he will give full co-operation in the matter. The Congressional delegation from Pennsylvania has also been notified of the state of affairs, and asked to co-operate.

Indorse La Follette Bill.

It will be remembered that Senator La Follette introduced a bill recently limiting the hours of labor for women and girls to eight per day, six days a week, in any mill, factory, manufacturing, mechanical, dressmaking, millinery, and mercantile establishments, store, restaurant, office, or where goods are sold or distributed by any express or transportation company or in the transmission or distribution of telegraph or telephone messages or merchandise. One section provides that no girl under eighteen shall be permitted to work in any of the establishments named before 7 a. m. or after 6 p. m. The commissioners of the District of Columbia have had this bill under consideration and have sent to Congress a favorable report upon it, urging its passage, saying: "Careful research, made both in this country and in Europe, has established the fact that where women are compelled to labor long hours under either physical or mental strain, it results in impairment to their health. Where the employment is of a physical nature, organic changes occur which physicians have long recognized as causing much of the chronic invalidism among women. It is likewise true that prolonged mental strain has its injurious effects. The evil results of overwork are not confined to the women themselves, but are an important factor in infant morbidity and mortality. The enforcement of the section relating to the restricted hours of labor for girls would not only protect the morals of the girls of the District of Columbia, but would also have a strong influence on their health."

City Selling Coal.

The Trades Council of Grand Rapids, Mich., is an active body and not only bestirs itself in pro-

moting the best interests of the labor movement, but is interested and active in other matters. Recently the central body protested to the City Council that the vice commission was not performing its duty. In addition to this the Trades Council adopted a resolution demanding the City Council to investigate the wages and living conditions of women workers. The City Council adopted a resolution and appointed four members of organized labor on the commission to make the investigation. The first result has been that the City Council has authorized the operation of a coal yard for the benefit of the city at large, with a sale price of 95 cents per ton less than the usual rate charged by dealers.

Law Constitutional.

The Supreme Court of Indiana held, in the case of Southern Railway Company vs. Railroad Commission of Indiana, that the statute of that State providing a penalty against a railroad using or permitting to be used or hauled on its line any car not provided with secure grabiron hand-holds in the sides or ends was constitutional, and that the fact that Congress passed an act providing that the cars should be equipped with sufficient hand-holds, both on the ends and sides, did not prevent the State from demanding a certain kind, which was sufficient on either the ends or sides.

Court Crimps Attorney.

It will be remembered that a story was printed in the Weekly News Letter from Duluth, Minn., recently to the effect that Paul Golik, who was permanently injured while pursuing his avocation, filed a personal damage suit against his employers. This suit was carried through the various courts and damages awarded, and afterward a compromise settlement made with the defendant company. Golik became a public charge and investigation brought to light the fact that the attorney in the case had appropriated the entire amount of the settlement as his fee and attendant expenses. This state of affairs was brought to the attention of the district court, and the judge stated to the attorney that he had not given his client a square deal, and ordered him to return to Golik a specified sum. It seems, also, that bills which had been incurred by Golik were raised to three times their original amount and advantage taken of the fact that he was a foreigner and could speak little English. The court severely arraigned the attorney, aside from compelling him to return to his client a reasonable amount of money secured for damages.

They Are Fighters.

The boiler makers in Jackson, Mich., are entitled to a prize for endurance. For nearly two years they have been on strike against the piece-work system and during all that time not a man has wavered in his steadfastness. The strike is on against the Michigan Central shops and the strikers meet four times a week at Labor Hall to compare notes and are as determined today to win the contest as on the first day of the strike.

Page Bill Passes.

The Page Industrial Education bill passed the Senate on January 29th. It will be remembered that the Lever bill dealing with the same subject, but narrow in scope, passed the House some time ago. The Lever bill came up in the Senate and the Page bill was substituted in its entirety for the Lever bill and passed. The Page bill has been indorsed by the American Federation of Labor, and is comprehensive and meritorious.

Working Force Reduced.

The working force at the navy yard in Washington has been reduced, 200 employees having been laid off. The reason given for this reduction is that there is now not sufficient work to keep the normal force busy. A large portion of the men who were laid off were mechanics.

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LEGISLATIVE GOSSIP.

On February 4th (at noon official time, 4:15 p. m. actual time), the first part of the divided regular session of the fortieth Legislature adjourned for a recess of thirty days to reassemble on March 10th next. The object of this constitutional period of rest is to enable the people of the State to study all proposed legislation and get in touch with their representatives in the Legislature, and impress upon them the fact that after all the people rule and should be consulted in the making of laws.

As a result of the first experiment with limiting the introduction of bills to the first part of the session, there were presented close on 4000 measures for the work-a-day citizen to ponder over. In the Senate, 1717, and in the Assembly, 2018. Constitutional amendments, joint and concurrent resolutions galore bring the total to the figure first mentioned. Of the said bills only a score or more have been passed, being matters of such urgency that the general policy to postpone consideration until after the recess could not apply. Of the first importance among such measures of urgency was the measure to increase the rates of taxation of corporations which pay taxes for the support of the State government. How this was quickly accomplished is now a matter of history. What now confronts the people and particularly the biggest portion of it, labor, in this mass of heterogeneous legislation is to select those best adapted to serve our common needs and necessities.

The California State Federation of Labor prepared itself to meet the situation and will in about a week's time issue a bulletin for distribution among its affiliated organizations; this bulletin will briefly set forth the measures for which the Federation stands sponsor and in behalf of which it desires the support of every real friend of labor in the State Legislature. To that end, all who favor such measures should take them up with their local Senators and Assemblymen and impress upon them the necessity for such measures and the fact that each one of them is not designed for any partisan purpose but embodies what is just to all and will prove for the interest of the common welfare.

Too often in the past have legislators hoodwinked their constituents in the smothering of good measures by means best known to the past order of politics, and too often have the said legislators returned to their homes, after defeating the will of their constituents, and escaped detection enabling them again to pose as the promoters of the general welfare and again look for public offices. Let us hope that those times have passed to never return, and that this new way of becoming acquainted with the doings and propositions of our law-makers will bring us nearer still to the real purpose thereof, to enable the people at large to participate in the settling of governmental questions at other times besides general elections and party conventions.

Two roll calls taken in the Senate during the past week are of exceptional interest and deserving of the widest possible publicity.

For the first time in the history of California, five State Senators went on record in opposition to the extension of the Chinese Exclusion Act so as to include Japs, Hindus, etc. It is almost needless to state that all of these five solons hail from the sunny South. All are Republicans, and here are the names of the statesmen (?): Lee C. Gates and Prescott F. Cogswell of Los Angeles, John N. Anderson of Santa Ana, D. W. Mott of Santa Paula, and last but not least Leroy A. Wright (better known as "never right") of San Diego. It is to be hoped that all citizens regardless of partisanship who favor the preservation of our own fair California as a heritage to the white race of the future will impress upon

these champions of Mongolians that they are in a hopeless minority, that upon this issue at least they do not represent their constituents nor any one else except perhaps themselves.

Another roll call of more than passing interest was taken in the Senate on February 1st. The committee on rules submitted a report instructing the Secretary of State to furnish to certain public officials and institutions, and all chambers of commerce, and boards of trade within the State one copy of all Senate bills when such request is made in writing, etc.

Senator Caminetti properly moved to include "federations of labor," which are certainly as much interested and as much entitled to copies of proposed laws as are chambers of commerce and boards of trade. And the Senate of California by a roll call vote refused to give to the few existing federations of labor the same privileges as were granted to every little coterie of capitalists masquerading under the names of chambers of commerce and boards of trade, organized solely in the interest of "business." Here is the vote refusing to give to labor the same privileges as were granted to capital:

Ayes: Senators Bryant, Caminetti, Cassidy, Cohn, Curtin, Flint, Grant, Hans, Juilliard, Lyon, Owens, Regan, Sanford, Shanahan, and Tyrrell.—15.

Noes: Senators Anderson, Avey, Boynton, Brown, Butler, Campbell, Carr, Cogswell, Gates, Hewitt, Kehoe, Larkins, Rush, Strobridge, Thompson, and Wright.—16.

In further explanation of the foregoing vote it should be stated that six of the sixteen Senators who voted to discriminate against labor, were at least consistent. Senators Avey, Brown, Butler, Carr, Kehoe, and Larkins voted also to omit chambers of commerce and boards of trade.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, February 4, 1913, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Admitted to membership upon examination: H. Jensen, cornet; L. Careon, baritone; S. Savant, cornet; G. Y. Hardacre, tuba; Nick Prevezish, drums.

Transfers deposited—J. Mayall, Local No. 105; O. Fechter, Local No. 76; E. L. Chapman, Local No. 535; H. Hoffman, Local No. 34.

Transfers withdrawn—G. Leise, Local No. 117; R. Saumel, Local No. 310.

Reinstated—C. H. Dodge, F. Creitz, L. C. True.

Permission was granted members to volunteer for the affair of the Label Section of the Labor Council at the Valencia Theatre, at a near date.

J. Wrba, Jr., is home after several weeks in the hospital, during which time he had a leg amputated to stop the spreading of blood poisoning. He is doing very well under the circumstances.

Leaders of amateur bands are requested not to wear the A. F. of M. uniform when appearing with amateur organizations.

Bernard George is the father of a baby girl, born last week.

The next regular meeting of the union will be held Thursday, February 13, 1913, at headquarters, at 1 p. m. There will be business of importance. Members are requested to attend.

The ball committee has selected the Auditorium for its ball, Saturday evening, February 22nd. It expects the largest attendance of any ball ever held in the Auditorium, and as the committee has been very hard at work it expects the co-operation and assistance of every member of the union. Whenever the union does anything, it does it well, so we expect a tremendous success for the ball. The committee is composed of the following: J. J. Matheson, chairman; A. J. Giacomin, W. H. Nolting, A. L. Fourtner, Sam Oppenheimer.

THE GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE.

The sixth week of the strike of 125,000 garment workers in the men's clothing industry for a shorter work week, increase in wages, and general improvement in working conditions has just closed. During the recent past two individual temporary injunctions have been granted to two manufacturing companies, while on January 22d a blanket injunction, applicable to the former employees of the nineteen members of the New York Clothing Trades Association, was granted temporarily. While the injunctions prohibit practically every activity of the garment workers, still the campaign is being prosecuted with just as much vigor as prior to the issuance of these injunctions.

In a recent issue of "Collier's," the following is found on the editorial page, and comment is unnecessary: "During the last few weeks one hundred and fifty thousand men, women and young girls in the garment industry of New York City have left their benches and machines, and have gone out on strike for better conditions. Prominent among their demands is the abolition of tenement work, called with pathetic irony 'home' work. Of all the blots upon our industrial civilization, this 'sweating' system is perhaps the biggest and the blackest. Home, indeed! Two rooms, or one, in a crowded, dirty tenement—airless, dark, cluttered beyond belief with the mixed-up refuse of daily living and incessant toil; rank with the germs of the dread diseases that come from hunger and crowding and promiscuous living; cold and cheerless and sad. Only a sort of workshop, but infinitely worse than any shop, for here there are no laws against long hours, child labor, insanitary conditions, only incessant, monotonous toil for less than enough to pay for daily bread. Seventy-five per cent of all the finishing work done in the garment industry of New York is done in this way. Not only is this form of work in itself intolerable, but it drags down the scale of wages in the factory work and seriously menaces the health of the rest of the population. No home is so far away from New York that one of these infected garments may not reach it. The contractors say that if any one concern abolishes home work it will at once be ruined by competition with others which do not. This may or may not be true. But the question should not be left for the disputing parties to decide. In a case so intimately bound up with the welfare of the whole community the conditions should be regulated by the law. The day of sophistical 'justice' is waning."

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UNION MADE



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San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 31, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., by President McLaughlin in the chair.

Roll Call of Officers—Delegate M. J. McGuire appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Application for Affiliation—From Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union, applying for affiliation, was referred to the Organizing Committee.

Credentials—Typographical, O. H. Mickel, vice F. F. Bebergall. Teamsters No. 85, Harry Gorman, vice Harvey McCarthy. Barbers, Geo. W. Price, vice W. A. Parker. Marble Workers No. 44, F. T. McGlade, Wm. Taylor. Sailors, Walter Macarthur, Ed. Anderson, F. Johnson, C. M. Albrecht, C. Wetzel, D. W. Paul, E. Ellison, P. Scharrenberg, A. Alfstrom, R. Tunnell. Web Pressmen, Dan Murphy, Clyde E. Bowen, Hugh Frost. Bookbinders, Chas. J. Williams, Ernest McClung, Chas. Donley. Carpenters No. 1082, James French, vice F. Delfeld. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Carpenters No. 1082, notifying Council of donation of \$25 to the striking garment workers of New York. From Carpenters No. 483, inclosing donation of \$10 to striking garment workers of New York. From International Unions of Boiler Makers, Stereotypers and Cement Workers, acknowledging receipt of Council's circular letter in reference to the Indianapolis trial. From Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L., acknowledging receipt of resolutions expressing confidence in President Gompers and the executive council of A. F. of L. From the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, containing decision of the Court of Appeals relative to their being the legal and bona fide organization. From Assemblyman Frank Woodley, acknowledging receipt of Council's resolution relative to the recognition of China as a republic.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale and agreement of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union No. 5. From Stable Employees' Union, notifying Council that their trouble with the National Laundry Co. had been settled.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From the Affiliated Colleges of San Francisco, notifying Council of a series of lectures to be delivered on Sunday afternoons, and requesting delegates to attend.

Communication from Wm. C. Allen, relative to the Warren Bill now pending before the United States Senate permitting schools to purchase out-of-date army rifles for practice, etc., and carries an appropriation therewith. Moved that the secretary be instructed to communicate with the Senators and Congressmen and protest against the passage of this bill.

Communication from Sign Painters, relative to membership was referred to the Financial Secretary. Communication from Coopers' Union No. 65, notifying Council that W. Randolph had been elected to represent their union in the Labor Temple Hall Association, vice S. Cook, was referred to the Hall Association. Communication from the Public Ownership Association, containing referendum petition relative to lower Market Street franchise; moved that the communication be received and request complied with; motion carried.

Reports of Unions—Milk Wagon Drivers—Have settled trouble with Thompson Dairy; also donated \$25 to striking garment workers of New York. Pile Drivers—Have donated \$25 to striking garment workers of New York. Boot and Shoe Workers—Still on strike against the Frank & Hyam factory. Waitresses—Donated \$10 to the

striking garment workers of New York. Painters No. 19—Donated \$25 to striking garment workers of New York. Glove Workers—Have signed agreement with employers. Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Donated \$9.00 to striking garment workers.

Executive Committee—Recommended the endorsement of cap makers' agreement; concurred in. The janitors' wage scale for theatres was referred to a joint committee of theatre managers and janitors for adjustment; concurred in. Committee recommended the endorsement of Granite Cutters' Union, relative to California stone being specified for municipal buildings on the Civic Center, and that the secretary be instructed to communicate with the municipal authorities, requesting that California stone be specified for all municipal buildings to be erected on the Civic Center; concurred in. The request of Musicians' Union for a boycott on the Odeon Cafe was referred to the president and secretary to take up with the manager for the purpose of reaching an adjustment; concurred in. On the communication from the Moving Picture Operators' Union in reference to some sixteen houses being unfair to their organization, your committee recommends that the secretary of the Council be instructed to co-operate with the union in this matter to the end that the dual organization be not permitted to make any inroads on the membership of the local union; concurred in. On the matter of the controversy between the Associated Union of Steam Shovelmen and the National Steam Shovelmen No. 29, the committee recommends that the Council instruct the secretary to take this matter up immediately with the A. F. of L., and point out to them the necessity of having an amalgamation between the two contending factions of steam shovelmen, so that in the future there will be no reason for complaint upon the part of one organization against the other taking their places while a strike is on or after a settlement of same is made; concurred in. The application of Boot and Shoe Workers' Union for a boycott on the firm of Frank & Hyams was laid over for one week at the request of delegate of local union; concurred in.

The Council extended the privilege of the floor to the Rev. H. T. Ward representing the Methodist Conference for Social Service to address the meeting regarding the work in which he was engaged.

Election of Officers—The chair appointed the following judges and tellers of election. Judges—Delegates Huntsman, Newcomb, Zerbe, McColm, Beaver and Hopkins. Tellers—Delegates John Kane, Murphy, Irwin, Burton, Vaughan, Reilly, Cantrowith, Dillon, Jackson, Miller, Mappin and Hammerslag. On motion, the following officers were declared elected by acclamation: Treasurer, Jas. J. McTiernan; Sergeant-at-Arms, Patrick O'Brien; delegates to Asiatic Exclusion League—E. Ellison, Mrs. L. C. Walden and Thos. Rooney.

Moved and seconded that the complete returns of election be printed in the "Labor Clarion"; motion carried. Moved that in the event of there being a tie or no election on account of not receiving a majority of votes, that the secretary have ballots printed for next Friday evening; motion carried.

The following candidates having received the highest vote according to the rules of the constitution were declared elected as officers for the ensuing term: President—Andrew J. Gallagher; vice-president—Wm. Urmy; recording secretary and business agent—John O'Connell; trustees—E. A. Brown, M. J. McGuire, J. W. Spencer; law and legislative committee—A. W. Brouillet, E. Ellison, Theo. Johnson, T. C. Lynch, Chas. McConaughey, C. H. Parker, C. L. Petersen; organizing committee—Michael Casey, Don Cameron, W. G. Deseppe, Wm. T. Dwyer, D. P. Haggerty, J. J. Kenny, Rose Myears, Carrie Farmer,

MATTIE M. BARKLEY

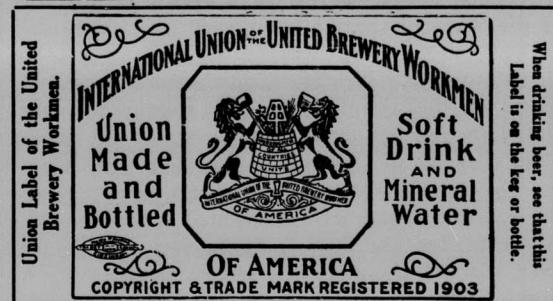
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A GREAT VAUDEVILLE BILL.

Evening Prices—Orchestra, \$1.00; Box and Loge Seats, \$1.50; Dress Circle, 50c and 75c; Balcony, 25c and 50c; Gallery, 10c.

Matinee Prices—Orchestra, 75c and \$1.00; Box and Loge Seats, \$1.50; Dress Circle, 50c and 75c; Balcony, 25c and 50c; Gallery, 10c.

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CAN'T BUST'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

John O. Walsh; directors of "Labor Clarion"—A. J. Gallagher, D. P. Haggerty, John O'Connell, E. H. Slissman, John O. Walsh; executive committee—Minnie Andrews, Don Cameron, W. G. Desepte, M. E. Decker, Jos. Gallagher, D. P. Haggerty, M. J. McGuire, Frank McDonald, John P. McLaughlin, John I. Nolan, Patrick O'Brien, Thos. Shaughnessy, Selig Schulberg.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$155.00. **Expenses**—Total expenses, \$262.54.

The Council adjourned at 12:30 a. m.

JOHN I. NOLAN, Secretary.

◆ LABOR COUNCIL ELECTION.

The following is the result of election of officers held Friday evening, January 31, 1912.

President—*Andrew J. Gallagher, 231; E. N. Nolan, 73.

Vice-President—James Curran, 137; *William Urmy, 165.

Recording Secretary and Business Agent—William T. Bonsor, 96; Hugo Ernst, 54; *John O'Connell, 158.

Trustees—*E. A. Brown, 186; Charles Childs, 111; *M. J. McGuire, 196; Charles Schuppert, 122; *J. W. Spencer, 133.

Law and Legislative Committee—*A. W. Brouilett, 220; *E. E. Ellison, 215; *Theodore Johnson, 250; *T. C. Lynch, 195; *Charles McConaughey, 224; *C. H. Parker, 216; *C. L. Peterson, 184; S. Roman, 117.

Organizing Committee—R. H. Baker, 116; *Michael Casey, 172; *Don Cameron, 174; *W. G. Desepte, 183; *William F. Dwyer, 177; Charles Erickson, 97; James Fraelin, 83; E. Guth, 98; *D. P. Haggerty, 189; *J. J. Kenny, 123; *Rose Myears, 162; Emma O'Keefe, 112; *Carrie Parmer, 175; *John O. Walsh, 235; T. E. Zant, 113.

Directors of "Labor Clarion"—Norman Duxbury, 104; Hugo Ernst, 91; *Andrew J. Gallagher, 214; *D. P. Haggerty, 164; E. B. Morton, 108; *John O'Connell, 177; *E. H. Slissman, 110; *John O. Walsh, 223; Jack Zamford, 102.

Executive Committee—*Minnie Andrews, 114; James Bailey, 94; R. H. Baker, 90; Thos. Black, 91; H. Brand, 69; *Don Cameron, 118; *W. G. Desepte, 125; *M. E. Decker, 99; Timothy Driscoll, 70; James Fisher, 53; E. J. Frisbee, 63; *Jos. Gallagher, 153; M. Grunhoff, 93; *D. P. Haggerty, 149; N. F. Ingram, 35; J. J. Matheson, 82; *M. J. McGuire, 133; *Frank MacDonald, 136; *John P. McLaughlin, 192; H. J. Mitchell, 44; E. B. Morton, 76; James W. Mullen, 80; Rose Myears, 89; *John I. Nolan, 205; M. J. Noonan, 77; *Patrick O'Brien, 170; *Thomas Shaughnessy, 101; Charles Shuttleworth, 76; *Selig Schulberg, 108; S. W. Sullivan, 68; T. K. Thompson, 29; W. R. Towne, 61; Patrick Vaughan, 58; Mrs. L. C. Walden, 64; James Wilson, 87; Jack Zamford, 96.

*Indicates candidates elected.

◆ FREE SUNDAY LECTURES.

The University of California permanently maintains free lectures on Sundays and holidays at the Museum of Anthropology at the Affiliated Colleges. The talks are all illustrated with views and are untechnical, but educational and the public is invited to take advantage of them. The lectures are delivered at 3 o'clock every Sunday and holiday in the year. The program to April 18th is as follows: February 7th, "Eugenics," David Starr Jordan; February 21st, "The State and the Physician," Professor J. G. Fitzgerald; March 7th, "Grafts and Transplantations of Human Tissue," Dr. Leo Eloesser; March 21st, "The Work of the Medical Department of the United States Army on the Firing Line" (illustrated), Dr. H. E. Alderson; April 18th, "The "Some Skin Diseases We Need not Have" (illustrated), Dr. H. E. Alderson; April 8th, "The Work and the Aims of our Health Department" (illustrated), Dr. R. G. Brodrick.

NECESSITY OF ACTION.

By Charles P. Hardeman.

Animals are always in action. The wildest beast, or the most domesticated one, is ever doing something. Take, for instance, the monkey. He engages himself, almost without remission, in either breaking sticks, or climbing trees, or sporting with those monkeys around him. He is full of life and vigor, he is never idle, yet he accomplishes nothing. His continual activity betokens a waste of energy, or means destructiveness, and that is because he acts without thinking. He does things with no object in view. He has no motive for acting. His huge strength, his inexhaustible vitality, his constant alertness, are of no avail, and are wasted in the performance of nothing.

There are two classes of people on whom I am going to dwell—those who never do anything, and those who do many things without reflection. Both may learn from the monkey.

We often fall in with a person who is too indifferent, too tepid, to push himself forward for the accomplishment of any good. He will not even arouse himself to activity in order to win success in life. He may wish something done, he may wish to taste of its fruit, he may have the ability to do it, he may have the power, nay, even the opportunity, yet he does not do it. What is wisdom, if its irradiation is not felt? What is talent, if it is not put into play? What is opportunity, if it is not made use of? What is power, if it is not exercised? How many are there who possess one or more of these inestimable boons, yet, for want of action, allow them to remain dormant. Behold the Monkey. He makes efforts and acts; they should do likewise.

Without action success is almost impossible, and failure certain. It is indispensable in every walk of life. Action will make itself felt everywhere, and will triumph for its cause in spite of strong and repeated opposition. It knows no obstacles. It presages a successful consummation of any attempt which a person may make. All of us, therefore, should train ourselves to be active in every undertaking, and to repel every feeling and inclination towards an inactive life.

What are we to say of that noisy, restless, and busy class of people who seem to be ever acting without due thought and reflection, and who are, like the monkey, performing a large number of foolish and nonsensical feats. They do things which have absolutely no effect, either towards benefiting humanity, or towards creating pleasure and happiness, or towards any good whatever. They do things which it would have been just as well not to have done. They use their strength and energy, and accomplish nothing, simply because they act without having some object in view. They, too, should learn from the monkey. They have that animal before them, and they can see the folly and idiocy of acting and doing without some motive, without some object, with some reflection. Yet how many are there who have their hands in a hundred different things, who are active in all of them, and who accomplish none of them? They have the dauntless spirit, they have the indefatigable energy, but they have not taught themselves to think. They are not made to understand that one cannot act well without thinking. He can act like the monkey, he can keep himself busy with many things, as the monkey keeps himself busy breaking many sticks and climbing many trees, but he cannot do anything that even savors of usefulness or of good. He must learn to look before he leaps, he must learn to think before he acts.

◆ DAIRY UNIONIZED.

After a contest between Thompson's Dairy and the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union lasting about a month the manager of the dairy has seen the error of his way and has signed an agreement with the union which provides for the employment of union men under union conditions.



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December 31, 1912:

Assets	\$53,315,495.84
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,708,879.63
Employees' Pension Fund	148,850.22
Number of Depositors	59,144

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JOHN W. HOGAN, Secretary.



FEBRUARY, 1913

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines	545-547 Mission
Monotype Machines.	330 Jackson
Simplex Machines.	2565 Mission
(2) Abbott, F. H.	116
Althof & Bahls.	330 Jackson
Altwater Printing Co.	215 Leidesdorff
Arnberger & Metzler.	1672 Haight
Ashbury Heights Advance.	440 Sansome
Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.	166 Valencia
Baldwin & McKay.	518 Mission
Banister & Oster.	1122-1124 Mission
Bardell Art Printing Co.	343 Front
*Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
Bartow & Co.	516 Mission
Baumann Printing Co.	120 Church
*Belcher & Phillips.	509-511 Howard
Ben Franklin Press.	138 Second
*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.	340 Sansome
*Blair-Murdock Co.	68 Fremont
Bolte & Braden.	50 Main
Borgel & Downie.	718 Mission
Brower, Marcus.	346 Sansome
Brown & Power Stationery Co.	327 California
*Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
Buckley & Curtin.	739 Market
*Bulletin.	767 Market
Calendar Press.	935 Market
*California Demokrat.	51 Third
*California Press.	340 Sansome
*Call The.	Third and Market
Canessa Printing Co.	635 Montgomery
*Carlisle, A. & Co.	251-253 Bush
Chameleon Press.	3623 19th
*Chronicle.	Chronicle Building
Co-Operative Press.	2330 Market
Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
Colonial Press.	516 Mission
Cottle Printing Co.	3256 Twenty-second
Coast Seamen's Journal.	44-46 East
*Crocker, H. S. Co.	230-240 Brannan
*Daily News.	340 Ninth
Davis, H. L. Co.	25 California
Dettner Press.	451 Bush
*Donaldson & Moir.	568 Clay
Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
Eureka Press, Inc.	718 Mission
Fleming & Co.	24 Main
Fletcher, E. J.	325 Bush
Foster & Short.	342 Howard
Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
Frank Printing Co.	1353 Post
*Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
Gallagher, G. C.	311 Battery
Garrad, Geo. P.	1059 Mission
Gille Co.	2257 Mission
*Gilmartin & Co.	Stevenson and Ecker
Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
Goldwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
Griffith, E. B.	540 Valencia
Guedet Printing Co.	325 Bush
*Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natomas
*Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
Hughes, E. C. Co.	147-151 Minna
*International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
Janssen Printing Co.	533 Mission
Jewish Voice.	340 Sansome
Johnson, E. C. & Co.	1272 Folsom
*Journal of Commerce.	51 Third
Labor Clarion.	316 Fourteenth
Lafontaine, J. R.	243 Minna
*Lanson & Lauray.	534 Jackson
Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
Latham & Swallow.	243 Front
*La Voce del Popolo.	641 Stevenson
*Leader, The.	643 Stevenson
Levingston, L.	317 Front
Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
*L'Italia Daily News.	118 Columbus Ave.
Lynch, J. T.	3388 Nineteenth
*Mackey, E. L. & Co.	788 Mission
Majestic Press.	315 Hayes
Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
*Martin Linotype Co.	215 Leidesdorff
McElvaine Press, The.	1182 Market
(1) Miller & Miller.	619 Washington
Mitchell & Goodman.	362 Clay
Monahan, John.	311 Battery
Morris-Sheridan Co.	243 Front
Mullaney, Geo. & Co.	2107 Howard
*Mysell-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
McNeil Bros.	928 Fillmore
McNicoll, John R.	215 Leidesdorff
*Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
*Neubarth & Co., J. J.	330 Jackson
Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
Norcross, Frank G.	1246 Castro
North Beach Record.	535 Montgomery Ave.
Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard
Organized Labor.	1122 Mission
Pacific Coast Merchant.	423 Sacramento
Pacific Heights Printery.	2484 Sacramento
*Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
*Pernau Publishing Co.	753 Market
*Phillips & Van Orden.	509-511 Howard
Phillips, Wm.	317 Front
Pladwell & Co.	546 Market
Post.	727 Market
Primo Press.	67 First
Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth
Reynard Press.	72 Second
Richmond Banner, The.	320 Sixth Ave.
Recorder, The.	643 Stevenson
Roesch Co., Louis.	Fifteenth and Mission
Rossi, S. J.	517 Columbus Ave.
(83) Samuel, Wm.	16 Larkin

(30) Sanders Printing Co.	443 Pine
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.	818 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent.	San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.	San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.	Sausalito, Cal.
(154) *Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(152) South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conny Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.	147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(178) Starkweathers, Inc.	343 Front
(27) Stern Printing Co.	527 Commercial
(88) Stewart Printing Co.	1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(10) *Sunset Publishing House.	448-478 Fourth
(28) *Taylor, Nash & Taylor.	412 Mission
(63) *Telegraph Press.	66 Turk
(86) Ten Bosch Co., The.	121 Second
(163) Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(177) United Presbyterian Press.	1074 Guerrero
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzell.	144-154 Second
(51) Wagner & Widup Printing Co.	1067 Mission
(35) Vale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.	2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(34) Williams, Jos.	410 Fourteenth
(44) *Williams Printing Co.	348A Sansome
(76) Wobbers, Inc.	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(2) Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116) Althof & Bahls.	330 Jackson
(128) Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(93) Brown & Power.	327 California
(142) Crocker Co., H. S.	230-240 Brannan
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(56) Gilmartin Co.	Ecker and Stevenson
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.	523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(19) Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47) Hughes, E. C.	147-151 Minna
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co.	67 First
(108) Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.	77 Fourth
(131) Malloy, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, Jno. B.	523-531 Clay
(115) Mysell-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(105) Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.	751 Market
(110) Phillips, Wm.	712 Sansome
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(200) Slater, John A.	147-151 Minna
(10) Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
(28) Taylor, Nash & Taylor.	412 Mission
(232) Torbet, P.	63 City Hall Ave.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.	117 Grant Ave.
(163) Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzell.	144-154 Second
(133) Webster, Fred.	Ecker and Stevenson

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(129) Britton & Rey.	560 Sacramento
(234) Galloway Litho Co.	511 Howard
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.	3363 Army
(236) Pingree & Traung Co.	Battery and Green
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.	Fifteenth and Mission
(163) Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press.	348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.	330 Jackson

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

Bingley, L. B.	571 Mission
Brown, Wm. Engraving Co.	109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.	53 Third
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co.	509 Sansome
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.	638 Montgomery
(123) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.	118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.	343 Front
(10) Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co.	76 Second

ELECTROTYPEERS AND STEREOTYPERs.

Hoffschneider Bros.	138 Second
Rightway Mailing Agency.	880 Mission

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:	
American Tobacco Company.	
Bekins Van & Storage Company.	
Butterick patterns and publications.	
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.	
California and Economic Laundry, 26th & York.	
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.	
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.	
Fairyland Theatre, 445 Devisadero.	
Enterprise Founders.	
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.	
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.	
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.	
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.	
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.	
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.	
San Francisco "Examiner."	
Schmidt Lithograph Company.	
Southern Pacific Company.	
United Cigar Stores.	
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell.	
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.	
Wyatt & Son., 1256 McAllister.	

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Wm. A. Johns of the Paul Elder chapel was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital on Monday morning suffering with appendicitis. Reports from the hospital are that Mr. Johns' condition is improving and an operation may not be necessary.

William C. Cathcart of the Schwabacher-Frey chapel is seriously ill at his home at Sausalito.

Secretary Michelson desires information as to the whereabouts of the following: C. R. Beran Fred Howard, H. S. Lambert and Mrs. Winnie Barkley.

J. S. Daveeler has returned to Oakland and is now foreman of the "Enquirer" of that city.

Through the efforts of the Allied Printing Trades Council a prominent sporting weekly which was recently taken away from a union office and placed with an unfair concern, is again printed under union conditions.

The officers of the union have received word from Superintendent Deacon of the Union Printers' Home that the doorplate ordered by No. 21 for the San Francisco room at the Home has been placed upon the door. The plate is of brass, with the letters etched in black.

George E. Moore, until recently in charge of the ad. department of the "Evening Bulletin," has gone to Klamath Falls to assume the foremanship of the "Daily Northwestern."

A very interesting letter has been received from S. H. Jenner, now located in Miller Valley, near Prescott, Ariz. Mr. Jenner says he has two acres of land with a small orchard and ground enough to raise all of his own vegetables. He says the cost of living is as high as in San Francisco. While the nights are very cold, during the day one can be comfortable in shirt sleeves. Mr. Jenner says that his son's health is steadily improving in the favorable climate. He sends regards to all old friends.

A bill introduced by Senator Finn, which has been reported out by the judiciary committee of the Senate "do pass," will stop the recently inaugurated policy of docking employees in the State Printing office for time lost while waiting for copy, or for vacations enforced because of State holidays, and thus remove a source of dissatisfaction among employees.

Frank J. Smith, superintendent of the State Printing office at Sacramento, lost a \$250 diamond stud in the St. Nicholas fire. The stud was in a bureau drawer and Smith was aroused so late that he had no time to go to the drawer.

Norman McPhail has accepted the position of general superintendent of the "Leader and News" composing rooms and assumed his new duties last Sunday night. That "Mac" will make good is a safe bet. He not only possesses every qualification from the standpoint of workmanship, but is popular and highly esteemed by the entire membership.—Cleveland "Citizen."

It is interesting to learn that President-elect Woodrow Wilson is descended from a printer and publisher. James Wilson, the grandfather of the President-to-be, left Ireland when 21 years old, having just completed his apprenticeship in a printing office there. He obtained work in a

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 139 Eddy; B. B. Hall.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council, Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, 507 Mission, R. 307.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Carriers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chaffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate Ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Dredgemen, Local 493, 51 Steuart.

Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 P. M. at 343 Van Ness ave.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet every Friday at 172 Golden Gate Ave.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Flour, Feed and Cereal Workers—E. G. Campbell, 3445 20th.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.; office 348 Van Ness ave.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 A. M.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—146 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m. at headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall; M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 838 14th, secretary.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radobold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters 343 Van Ness ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.

Ship Scalers No. 12,881—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Stationary Fireman—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Filters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Filters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm. 237, Investors' Bldg., 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec-treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays at headquarters, Investors' Building, 4th and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Notes in Union Life

The following deaths in labor circles have been reported during the past week: Alfred C. Anderson, Herman H. Guttschick and James T. Hawkins of the riggers and stevedores, Charles Bollinger of the millmen, Patrick Herlihy of the gas and water workers.

The Provision Trades Council at its last meeting seated Delegates P. Eichenberger and A. Gisler from the Milkers' Union, newly affiliated with the Council. The following officers have been elected for the current term: President, M. R. Grunhof; vice-president, L. Molleda; secretary, E. Guth; treasurer, A. E. Steimer; trustees, O. Mathewson, P. Eichenberger, W. R. Cammack; executive committee, L. Martin, D. P. Regan, A. T. Nylund, A. E. Steimer, Jas. Lewis, E. Guth, W. R. Cammack, A. Gisler, L. Molleda; sergeant-at-arms, M. H. Cann. The next meeting of the Council will be held at 115 Valencia street, Bartenders' headquarters, February 11th, at 8:15.

The Laundry Workers' Union has voted to aid financially the shoe workers on strike in a local factory. At the regular meeting of the union twenty-six candidates were initiated, bringing the total membership close to 2000.

During the week the Bartenders' Union contributed the sum of \$50 to members who are ill, and initiated eight candidates.

The membership of the Janitors' Union was increased by five initiations at its last meeting, when a substantial donation was made to the striking garment workers of New York.

The new working agreement of the Stationary Firemen's Union was ratified by the organization Tuesday night, and Business Agent Beaver authorized to see that it becomes effective upon the expiration of the present agreement, March 1st. The new agreement provides for a six-day week and in some cases a slight increase in wages.

Beer Bottlers' Union, at its regular meeting, donated \$25 to a disabled brother, \$10 to the New York garment workers on strike, and \$2.50 to a comrade of a sister organization.

The alien land bill, now pending in the State Legislature, has received the indorsement of the Molders' Union. The organization Tuesday night donated \$25 to the garment workers on strike in New York, and elected A. T. Wynn, auditor, vice J. B. Mooney, resigned. The executive board was empowered to revise the by-laws.

VOTE AGAINST JOINING UNION.

The Sacramento laundries produce some real freaks. A short time ago a laundry superintendent refused to sign an agreement drawn up by himself. Now comes this story:

"By a vote of sixty-five to four, the employees of the Sacramento Laundry declared themselves against organization, which the local Laundry Workers' Union has been fighting to effect for two weeks. The ballot was taken Friday at noon and all but seven employees voted.

"The voting was done, according to the employees, entirely without the knowledge of the manager or owners of the establishment. The votes were counted late Friday afternoon by an outsider. Of sixty-nine votes cast, there were four that were marked in favor of unionizing."

Tools for You

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ED. JONES

1180 Market Street, nr. Eighth

:: STORE OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 10 ::

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

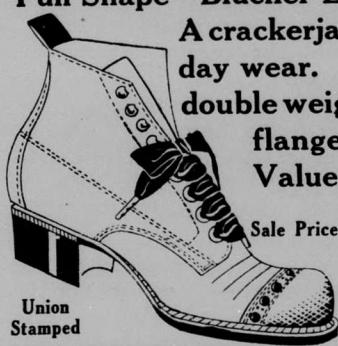
825 MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE STOCKTON STREET
COMMERCIAL BLDG.
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

Our Great Value-Giving Sale

Offers a great variety of MEN'S UNION STAMPED SHOES at BIG REDUCTIONS. Don't fail to take advantage of these money-saving bargains.

TAN WINTER CALF

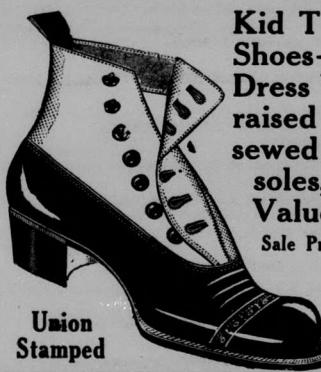
"Full Shape" Blucher Lace Shoes—
A crackerjack for every-day wear. Tipped toes, double weight soles, full flange heels.
Values to \$3.50



Sale Price **\$2.20**

PATENT COLT, Dull

Kid Top Button Shoes—A dandy for Dress Wear. New raised toe shape, sewed extension soles, cuban heels
Values to \$4.00



Sale Price **\$3.00**

Personal and Local

Miss Margaret C. Daly, general organizer for the United Garment Workers of America, who has been in Los Angeles for some time, arrived in San Francisco on Monday. She will take up matters of vital interest to the garment workers of this city. Her assignment to the local field was due to the urgent request for her services sent by the local Garment Workers' Union to its international office. Miss Daly is well known here, having visited San Francisco on several previous occasions. She is also widely known throughout the United States, because of her heroic service during the strike of the garment workers in Chicago some years ago. She was a prominent figure in the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, being the only woman to be appointed on one of the important committees.

The Labor Council last Friday night adopted resolutions demanding that the buildings to be erected upon the Civic Center be constructed from stone quarried in California instead of Eastern stone.

At the last meeting of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific a communication was received from Andrew Furuseth and Patrick Flynn, now in Washington, D. C., to the effect that the "seamen's bill" is "well advanced in the Senate committee and that the prospect for its passage during the present session of Congress is very fair."

Organizer J. B. Dale reports having organized a labor council at Riverside consisting of the following unions: Typographical, Cigar Makers, Carpenters, Painters and Barbers.

Bakers and Confectioners' Union No. 24 is considering a plan to provide for members out of work. At the last meeting the union disbursed \$256 to unemployed members.

J. B. Dale, organizer for the State Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor spent the past week in Fresno on official business. He has just finished up a three months' cam-

paign of organization in San Diego, where, as usual, he was most successful. During his stay in the southernmost metropolis the labor movement secured a new lease on life, with the result that the recognized rendezvous for Vigilantes has experienced the greatest organization wave known for years. Dale is on his way to Sacramento as per orders from the State executive board. After injecting new life into the members of organized labor in the Capital city he will again proceed to Humboldt County, which is sorely in need of a Moses to lead them out of the clutches of the corrupt lumber barons of that portion of the State.—Fresno "Labor News."

Will J. French of San Francisco, member of the Industrial Accident Board, was a visitor to the Council last Tuesday evening. Bro. French is a member of the Typographical Union and well known in this city where he resided for a couple of years.—Sacramento "Tribune."

Rev. Dr. Harry F. Ward of Chicago addressed the Council last Friday night in strong terms in favor of the labor organizations working with the church in the social service movement in order to give the working men and women who are in the lower strata of industrialism an opportunity to obtain the rights which are justly theirs, so they can obtain that which will make life worth living.

The legislative representatives at Sacramento have returned to the city and will remain here during the recess of the Legislature. They will thoroughly examine a large number of bills before returning to Sacramento.

V. J. O'Leary, international deputy organizer for the boiler makers, spent a few days in the city during the week. He is doing some work in the bay section for his union.

The regular quarterly meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor will convene in Washington on February 20th.

PRESIDENT MAHON HERE.

President Mahon of the Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employees of America is on the Coast, called here by business in connection with his organization. He spent the early part of the week in this city and Oakland assisting the local unions in their efforts to improve their lot in life.

President Mahon is optimistic in his views of the future for his organization and anticipates a growth during the next few years that will be of vast advantage to the men engaged in the operation departments of the street car business.

He has received word from Chicago to the effect that the arbitration board which is to determine the question of an increased wage for the men in that city has adjourned without reaching a final decision and will not again convene until February 20th, when it is expected an award will be announced. Because of the conditions prevailing at the present time he anticipates that the decision of the board will provide for substantial increases.

CO-OPERATIVE MEAT COMPANY.

All those who hold stock in the Co-Operative Meat Company should send their names and addresses to the secretary, in the Produce Exchange building, Oakland, as the law provides that all stockholders who cannot be communicated with for a period of five years shall forfeit their stock. In order to protect yourself it is necessary that your address be on file in the office of the company.

At the present rate of progress this stock will soon be valuable and union men who own some of it should keep track of their investment.

MAKE EFFORT TO AMALGAMATE.

In the matter of the amalgamation of the Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, the executive council directed that all organizations in interest be notified to have representatives at the next meeting of the executive council, with the information that the council will act upon this question at that meeting. The next meeting of the executive council will occur beginning April 14th.

ANNOUNCEMENT

DR. MAX WASSMAN

Chief Dentist of the Union Hospital Association

wishes to announce that he has opened a first-class dental office in rooms 410-414 Westbank Building, corner Market and Ellis Streets, where he is prepared to do dentistry in all its branches.

Dr. Wassman makes a specialty of administering anaesthetics, both general and local, for the purpose of making all dental operations painless, and his office is equipped to do dental crown and bridgework, fillings, or make artificial teeth, according to the latest methods, at reasonable prices.

The readers of the "Clarion" are invited to call at his office and have their teeth examined, and can rest assured that they will receive courteous treatment. Consultation Free.

Office hours from 9 to 5 p. m., Sundays, 9 to 12.

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